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DescriptionMethod and arrangement for storing and accessing an object by means of a computer

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The invention relates to a method and an arrangement for storing and accessing an object by means of a computer.

- 10 Such a method and arrangement are known from computer technology or from commercially available computers. They permit data to be stored on different storage media, for example in a main memory or on a hard disk. Nowadays a large number of types of memory are  
15 available, a selection is: RAM, ROM, hard disk, diskette, moving head disk, CDPROM.

- When processing large quantities of data, for example during digital image processing, the general aim is to  
20 ensure rapid processing in order, despite the requirement for real-time capability with moving images, to be able to carry out a large number of calculations in order, for example, to ensure high image quality in the event of a transmission channel  
25 experiencing interference, or in order to be able to make optimum use of a small bandwidth with images with as a high resolution as possible.

- In such a context, an image is modified by means of what is referred to as a converter which transforms an  
30 image into a mapping determined by the values of the parameter as a function of, in most cases, a plurality of parameters. Such transformation/mapping requires a period of time which cannot be ignored, in particular when processing images. If an image which is modified  
35 according to the predefined definition is to be converted at every access operation, there is a significant loss of performance, which considerably adversely affects the efficiency of a system

particularly in the case of image processing. This is also aggravated by the

fact that in numerous applications a plurality of the  
abovementioned converters are connected in series, and  
accordingly a large number of mappings have to be  
5 carried out.

The objective of the inventive consists in disclosing a  
mechanism which permits a significant saving in time  
when accessing an object, and in which in particular  
10 the object is stored in an advantageous way.

This objective is achieved in accordance with the  
features of the independent patent claims. Developments  
of the invention can be found in the dependent claims.

15 In order to achieve the objective, a method for storing  
an object by means of a computer is disclosed in which  
a second object is determined by a first object being  
modified by means of a predefined process which has at  
20 least one parameter. An index is determined by  
reference to the at least one parameter. The second  
object is stored in a memory, referencing of the second  
object being carried out by reference to its index.

25 One embodiment consists in modification being carried  
out by means of a plurality of processes. Here, each of  
the plurality processes can have one or more  
parameters.

30 One development consists in the fact that the index is  
determined as a uniquely defined index. The uniquely  
defined index permits an unmistakable identification of  
the stored second object.

35 It is to be noted here that referencing is understood  
to be referral to the stored object, preferably by the  
index. This referencing can be carried out by storing

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the index in conjunction with an entry address for the stored second object. This can be carried out, for example, by means of a table, and when the index is accessed

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the entry address for the second object which is being looked for in the memory is obtained from the table. This entry address can be implemented as an offset or as a pointer to the storage location.

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Alternatively, the referencing can be carried out by storing the index together with the second object in the memory. In this case, an access can take place by searching the memory for the index.

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A combination of the two aforesaid referencing possibilities is also possible.

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In addition, there is a development in which before the second object is stored it is compressed. The compression advantageously results in a significant reduction in the storage space required to store the second object.

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In order to achieve the objective, a method for accessing an object by means of a computer is also disclosed in which an index is determined from at least one parameter of a process. This index is used to dereference a second object. If a stored second object

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can be found with respect to the index, this second object is accessed; if a second object cannot be determined with respect to the index, a predefined first object is determined by means of the process while taking into account its at least one parameter with respect to a new second object. The access is made to the newly determined second object.

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One development consists in the fact that the new second object is stored in accordance with the method described above.

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In particular, instead of the one process, a plurality of processes can be used, each of the plurality of processes having a predefinable number of parameters.

- 5 There is also an embodiment in which an already stored object can also be accessed if the at least one parameter is similar to the at least one parameter of the already stored second object within a predefined tolerance. This has the particular advantage that  
10 within this tolerance an already stored second object is accessed in all cases, and the second object does not need to be newly determined or calculated specially.
- 15 There is also a development in which the object contains information which can be displayed.

In particular, the object can be a digital image.

- 20 An additional embodiment consists in the fact that the process is a converter for modifying image data. In this case the at least one parameter of the process (of the converter here) is a specific variable for influencing this image data.

- 25 A significant advantage of the invention consists in the fact that the direct memory access to an object which has already been determined eliminates the laborious and time-consuming new calculation (by means  
30 of the at least one process). The direct access to the memory is in all cases quicker and the elimination of the new determination has positive effects on the performance and the resources of the system.

- 35 It is to be noted here that the aforesaid memory comprises, in particular, the customary types of memory: RAM, mass storage, hard disk, etc.

In order to achieve the objective, an arrangement for storing an object by means of a computer is also disclosed in which arrangement a processor unit is provided which is configured in such a way that

- 5 a) a second object can be determined by a first object being modified by a predefined process which has at least one parameter;
- b) an index can be determined by reference to the at least one parameter;
- 10 c) the second object is stored in a memory, referencing of the second object being carried out by reference to its index.

In order to achieve the objective, an arrangement for  
15 accessing an object by means of a computer is also disclosed, which arrangement has a processor unit which is configured in such a way that

- a) an index can be determined from at least one parameter of a process;
- 20 b) dereferencing of a second object takes place by reference to the index;
- c) if a stored second object can be determined with respect to the index, this second object is accessed;
- 25 d) if a second object cannot be determined with respect to the index, a new second object is determined from a predefined first object by means of the process, and this newly determined second object is accessed.

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These arrangements are in particular suitable for carrying out the method according to the invention or one of its developments explained above.

35 Exemplary embodiments of the invention are presented and explained below with reference to the drawing.

In said drawing:

Fig. 1 shows an outline with logic blocks of a method for storing an object;

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Fig. 2 shows an outline with a first referencing possibility;

10 Fig. 3 shows an outline with a second reference possibility;

Fig. 4 shows an outline illustrating an access to an object;

15 Fig. 5 shows a processor unit which can be used as a computer.

Fig. 1 illustrates an outline with logic blocks of a method for storing an object. A first object 101 is firstly subjected to conversion with the parameters p1, p2, p3 in a converter 104 in a processing block 103. Compression (cf. block 105) and determining of an index (cf. block 106) are then carried out. During the determining of an index a value (index) is uniquely determined from the first object and the method of conversion (number of processes with values of the respective parameters). To do this, an identification variable 108 is preferably determined from the first object which variable is also taken into account in the determining of the index. The identification variable 108 permits uniquely defined assignment or virtually uniquely defined assignment of the first object 101 to the identification variable is 108. Various methods of doing this are known, for example an assignment by means of an Internet link (URL address). The index determining means 106 supplies a uniquely defined index 107, the compression means 105 supplies a



second object 102 on which the conversion 104 and compression 105 have been performed.

Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 each show an outline with a  
5 referencing possibility. Fig. 2 contains a storage area  
201 in which the second object (indicated here by the  
area 203) is stored. The index 202 (corresponds to the  
index 107 determined according to Fig. 1) is preferably  
located at the start of the stored second object 203.  
10 By reference to the index 202, it is possible to find  
the second object again in the storage area 201.

Another possibility shown by Fig. 3: in order to access  
a storage area 301 quickly, a table 305 is provided  
15 which comprises an index field 303 and a pointer 302.  
The pointer 302 points directly to an address within  
the storage area 301. Instead of the pointing  
mechanism, an offset, which to the same extent  
differentiates, in the storage area 301, the entry  
20 address for the object associated with index 303, can  
form in the table entry 302. In Fig. 3, the second  
object is indicated by the area 304, and the pointer  
302 points to the start of the second object 304. If  
the second object 304 is being looked for by reference  
25 to its index 303, all that is necessary is to search  
through the table 305 for the index, and the field of  
the pointer 302 which is associated with the index  
directly supplies the start address within the storage  
area 301 for the second object 304.

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Fig. 4 shows an outline which illustrates an access to  
an object. A first object 401 and a conversion function  
(a process) 402 with parameters p1, p2 and p3 are  
given. By reference to the first object, an  
35 identification variable 403 is determined, and a  
subindex Tix 404 is determined from the conversion  
function which can optionally include a plurality of

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been stored in a storage area and which results from the first object after the process 402 has been carried out (cf. 405). If the search is successful, the found object is accessed (cf. block 407), and otherwise the  
5 second object is newly calculated and this newly calculated object is accessed (cf. block 408). The decision as to whether an access or a new calculation must take place is made in a block 406.

10 Fig. 5 illustrates a processor unit PRZE. The processor unit PRZE comprises a processor CPU, a memory SPE and an input/output interface IOS which is used in different ways via an interface IFC: Via a graphic interface, output can be viewed on a monitor MON and/or  
15 is issued on a printer PRT. An entry is made via a mouse MAS or a keyboard TAST. The processor unit PRZE also has a data bus BUS, which ensures the connection of a memory MEM, of the processor CPU and of the input/output interface IOS. Furthermore, additional  
20 components, for example additional memory, data memory (hard disk) or scanner, can be connected to the data bus BUS.